FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, LIFESCI, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 07:40:32 ON 23 MAY 2005
L1 187 S TRANSGEN? AND (BIOSENSOR OR BIOMONITOR)
L2 1 S L1 AND AQUATIC

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 07:41:32 ON 23 MAY 2005
L3 0 S L1 AND NEMATODE

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, LIFESCI, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 07:42:16 ON 23 MAY 2005
L4 26 S L3
L5 8 DUP REM L4 (18 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 07:42:45 ON 23 MAY 2005

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, LIFESCI, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 07:48:29 ON 23 MAY 2005
L6 703 S (FISH OR ZEBRAFISH) AND (BIOSENSOR OR BIOMONITOR)
L7 437 S L6 NOT PY>2000
L8 3 S L7 AND TRANSGENIC
L9 2 DUP REM L8 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1 2 19

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1999:276557 CAPLUS
DN 131:126062
TI **Transgenic zebrafish** as a **biosensor**
AU Yamashita, M.
CS National Research Institute of Fisheries Science, Yokohama, 236-8648, Japan
SO Animal Cell Technology: Basic & Applied Aspects, Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Japanese Association for Animal Cell Technology, 10th, Nagoya, Nov. 5-8, 1997 (1999), Meeting Date 1997, 97-100. Editor(s): Kitagawa, Yasuo; Matsuda, T.; Iijima, Shinji. Publisher: Kluwer, Dordrecht, Neth.
CODEN: 67OYAT
DT Conference
LA English
AB The sequence of rainbow trout heat shock element HSE1 and the associated promoter for heat shock protein 70 gene HSP70 was used to produce a HSP-lacZ gene construct used to produce **transgenic zebrafish**. Bacterial β-galactosidase was produced in response to heat shock and toxic chems. The transgene expression in 3-day old larval **fish** could be used to detect stresses from heat and sodium arsenite.
RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 1995:488340 CAPLUS
TI Non-food crops and non-food uses in EC research programs
AU Mangan, C. L.
CS European Commission DGXII, Research and Development, Division E-2 Life Sciences and Technologies (agro-industrial research) 200 Rue de la Loi, 1049-Brussels, Belg.
SO FEMS Microbiology Reviews (1995), 16(2-3), 81-8
CODEN: FMREE4; ISSN: 0168-6445
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English
AB Within DGXII, the Directorate General for Research, the field of agriculture and agro-industry is catered for by the ECLAIR, FLAIR, and AIR programs. The programs are primarily concerned with the high technol. impact upon the agricultural, agro-industrial food, and non-food sectors; modern biotechnol. is involved in up to 60% of the projects and the main objectives of the programs include improving existing processes, developing new ones, reducing the cost of production, control of supplies, and

introducing new products and functions, in the food and non-food sectors of the agro-industrial market. In that sense the programs are of a very applied nature. The BRIDGE and BIOTECH programs also deal with the application of biotechnol. in agriculture, but fund research of a more basic and fundamental nature. Some important issues tackled by these programs in relation to the application of biotechnol. in agriculture include the following: An understanding of the genetics of lignin, oil, fiber, protein, and carbohydrate crops, with a view to manipulating the content and composition of the lignocellulosic ratio, and the content and quality of oils, proteins, carbohydrates, and fibers, in new and conventional crops; research into **transgenic** food and non-food plants which have conferred insect or disease resistance, controlled ripening, and increased yield, **transgenic** plants expressing proteins or chems. of interest such as special unsatd. fatty acids, pharmaceuticals etc; research into **biosensors**, diagnostics, vaccines and fertility, for animals, **fish**, and plant diseases, using biotechnol. tools such as in-vitro fertilisation, DNA probes, PCR, and monoclonal antibodies. Genetic manipulation and utilisation of microorganisms for the improved production of conventional fermented food products and flavours, and for the production of high added value products (bioplastics, chemical commodities) from non-food sources such as surpluses and biowaste; development of bioprocesses and biotransformations and related equipment, machinery, and sensors in order to surpass the current limitations set by traditional processes. A detailed description of the policy behind these programs and future developments with respect to the new fourth framework program in the EC will be presented.